CLOTHING CIRCULAR. -

CLOTHING CIRCULAR.—

SPRING—1856.

ROGERS & RAYMOND. Clothing Merchan's, invite attention to the following important facts:

Fact 1.

The materials of their present stock were bought for each at the lowest panie rates. Hence they are enabled to oder their humenes variety of new and stylish Spring Clothing, for men and boys, at a great reduction on the average prices of the trade.

Fact 2.

Their new styles of Spring Ragins, Pelissers Overcoats, business traveling and spotting Coats, vests, Fants, dress and frock Coats, manufactured from the best entires as eithered and vesting, are decidedly the most space to the season.

The Boys' It partment presents to heads of families unequaled opportunities for fitting out their sense fasheomobily at a very low figure.

The Custom Department is amply stocked with fashionable goods, the cutters and workusen are first class, and the charges extremely moderate.

The Customers and workseth are interest, and the cutternely moderate. Fact 5.

The prices (the very lowest in the trade) are marked upon all the artirles in the salesmoons and there can be no deviation from these figures. The public are requested to these figures. But a work and the sale salesmoot.

Rockers & Raymon. Clothiers.

Corner of Fulton and Nussanists., (Opposite the Herald Office.)

THE HAT EXCITEMENT.

Every foreign and dimestic style of the season. GENIX'S, No. 214 Broad way SPRING HATS-BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.-The

standard and other styles of GENTLEMEN'S HATS are now read to which the attention of our customers and the public is respe-fully invited.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassan-st FASHIONABLE CLOTHING CHEAP AT RETAIL.

No. 256 Broadway, second floor.
W. H. SMITH.....successor to...R. R. BOUGHTON.

FINE ARTS .- We are requested to call our read FINE ARTS.—We are requested to can our reac-ers attention to the alvertisement of the attiets animal sale of Ort, and Water-Color Paintings, new on exhibition at the galaxies of Mesers, H. H. Leen's Co., No. 2 Nassassat, They are the contribution of our first resident artists, who are destroa-ted to the contribution of our first resident artists, who are destroa-ted to the contribution of our first resident artists, who are destroa-ted to the contribution of the contribution of

"We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Macrine for family use."
Office No. 348 Breadway, New-York.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-Latest Improvement. Office, No. 449 Broadway, Now York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-Manufactures SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Mainifectures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving and therefore row is the time to purchase Singer's Sewing Machines. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's NEW FAMILY SEWING Machine, being the work. Singer's NEW FAMILY SEWING Machine, being the commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 486 Broadway.

HUNT, WEBSTER & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES, all Manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed ferable to any other machine. HUT, WERSTER & Co., No. 459 Broadway.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. -Select BOOTS and Shors for your children, as well as for yourselves, at Carrent's, No. 813 Broadway. He pays particular attention the manufacture of feet covering for the young and has store a large and valuable stock of these fabrics, as well a Garrens for the ladies, and the best description of French Calskin Boorts for gentlemen. Castranta et al., cheaper and bette articles than any design on Broadway. We speak from exper

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT, M PATRICE, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bara. Also Fire and Burghier Proof Bideboard or Farlor SAFES, for sliver plate, &c. Depot No. 182 Pearl at., one door below Maiden dane. LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE-Mr. AHREN-

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE—Mr. AHREN-ELDT'S CREATFICATE.

Mesers. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gouldemen: On the night of the Pith inst., my store, No. S6 Maiden-lane, with my store of merchandies, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Fatent Champion Safes, which preserved antiqued my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very everse and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could no: find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of sakes. Respectfully yours. CHARLES AHRESPELDT.

New York, Eds. 18, 1839.

flame. My old papers, &c., which I could no: find room in the safe for, wrete intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass cashes. Respectfully yours. CHARLES ARRESPELLOT. Now York, Feb. 18, 1856.

The above Safe can be seen at our Depot.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 281 Broadway, cor. Murray at., opposite the City Hall.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS,-Few are Section The Contract of checking a Cough or "Cor Cold, in its first stage; that which in the beginning would to a mild remedy, it neglected soon preys upon the Lung-such cases, the value of "Brown's Brossettat, Bluedin Cough Levenges, is most apparent. Sold by all Druggists.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Hendrost, New-York.—Tols popular central and well-ap-pointed Hotel, conducted on the European plan, invites the atten-tion of travelers. Single Ruoms 50c., 75c. and \$1 per day. Double Rooms and Parlors. \$1 10 to \$3. Menis as ordered.

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!— DOG, 000 worth of English Carpeting at a fremendous reduction. English VELVET CARPETS 3/, 19/, and 11/, per yeard! English BRUSSIGS. CARPETS (6.7), and 3/ per yeard! Bestuiful Indiana Carpets 3/, 4/, and 5/ per yard! OIL CLOTH 2/8, 3/, and 4/ per yard!

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

CLUENT GH'S WIGS and TOUPEES-Light, duraand a perfect ht. No. 162 Fulton st., corner Broad

BRASS SPRING TRUSSES .- After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure Trusses, which only enlarge the rupture gr to Bisajawia's No. I Barclay at (opposite the Astor House), an I get a Truss, so easy that you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1 a

Extra Inducements to Advertisers.

In the present stagnation of business, Advortising is more than ever necessary to those who would call public attention and patronage to articles which they wish to dispose of: and we have determined, for a short period, to offer to the publishers of books, dealers in dry goods, manufacturers of agricultural implements. and merchants in general, the opportunity of advertising in THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, circulating all together more than 200,000 copies, at the rate of One Dollar a line for one insertion in all of these papers. This advantage, however, is not offered to the publishers of periodicals, or to dealers in patent medicines.

A Revival Extra-History of the Present Great Awakening.

In compliance with the request of many correspondents, we shall issue on Saturday, April 3, an EXTRA TRIBUNE, of eight pages, containing the substance of the Reports of the prevailing Religious Revival which have recently appeared in our columns, with other matter prepared for the occasion, all arranged in a manner to form a succinct history of this remarkable religious movement, with its various aceply interesting features, from its beginning to the date of the paper.

As we can print few copies beyond those ordered, all persons who may desire this EXTRA TRIBUNE, either to preserve or to circulate among their friends, are requested to send in their orders as promptly as possible. News renders will please pay attention to

Parcz-Single copies 4 cents. 100 copies..... \$2 50 Copies inclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise,

and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order. HORACE GREELEY & Co.,

this day, duly authenticated, we shall be happy to send them on promptly to Washington.

Who will he p circulate Protests against the triumph of the Lecompton Swindle? Hours are precious-iet them be improved!

The mails for Europe, by the Royal Mail steamer Arabia, will close at the Post-Office this morning, at 73 o'clock. An extra mail will remain op n until 54 o'clock, at the steamer's wharf, in Jersey City.

In Congress yesterday, Mr. Doolittle presented to the SENATE the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the admission of Minne seta. Mr. Wright presented petitions in favor of granting lands to actual settlers. A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry at Alexandria, Va., was adopted. Mr. Johnson of Ask, introduced a bill siming to correct the great abuses under the present system of public printings

In the House, Kansas speeches were made by Mesers, Sandidge, Walbridge, Leidy, Winter Davis, Harlan, Hoard, Underwood and Clay of Kentucky. Mr. Campbell started a lively discussion with Mr. Clay concerning the views of his father. The House was officially informed that the Secretary of War had set aside and annuled the sale of the Fort Ripley reservation, which was purchased for from one to twenty cents the acre.

Mr. Selden, the ex-banker, of the firm of Selden, Withers & Co., was yesterday confirmed by the Scrate as Marshal of the District of Columbia by a vote of 23 to 13. One of our correspondents telegraphs that the Republicans generally declined to take sides in the quarrel of the Lecomptonites over this nomination. In this, we think they sho wed their good sense. Why should they care whether Mr. Selden er some other aspirant of like politics has the District Marshalship?

The other District nominations were confirmed without opposition.

The attempt to unite the Lecompton and Anti-Lecempton Democrats on a common platform with regard to the admission of Kansas, would seem to have proved a failure, and to have resulted in rather widening the breach that it was intended to close. There can be little doubt that, had the decisive vote been taken yesterday, there would have been at least One Hundred and Twenty votes for Mr. Crittenden's amendment (in substance) to not more than One Hundred and Thirteen against it. We cannot say what changes two days may effect, or see effected; but the chances seem now decidedly against Lecompton.

We believe the Republicans all see eye to eye ard that their Ninety-Two votes will be cast on ev ery division as the Freemen of Kansas would wish them cost. This is as we have expected. We are new ready for the onset.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived here yesterday morning with four days' later advices from Europe. The correspondence between the English and French Governments, since the resignation of Palmerston, had been submitted to Parlisment, and is published herewith. Count Walewski as good as withdraws his fermer dispatch in a reply to Lord Malmesbury. On the 13th inst. Oreini and Pierri were guillotined in the presence of a vast concourse of people and 5,000 troops. De Rudio's purishment was commuted into penal servitude for life, and it was reported that he was to be sent to Lordon to give evidence against Dr. Bernard, who had been fully co-umitted for trial. The English Government had refused to permit Sardinis to surrender Mr. Hodge, the Englishman arrested at Genoa, to France, on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient. According to dispatches from Madrid, full satisfaction had been offered by Mexico to Spain, and the budget for 1858 had been voted without alteration by the Cortes. The Genevese Government had ordered the expulsion of a number of French and Itshan refugees. The Russian Army of the Caucasus had achieved new victories. A war between Brazil and Paraguay was raging. Cotton had declined. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 961

Later rews from India and China had been received. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore. The bombardment of Lucknow was to have con merced on the 25th ult. The King of Delhi had been found guilty and banished for life. The Rajah had been seized at Hyderabad. The rebels had met with more reverses, but Nena Sahib was acting upon the offensive. Canton remained quiet in the hands of the allies, and Yek was still a prisoner. St. Petersburg advices state that the Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russists on the Amoor.

The Albany Evening Journal dissents from our view of the expediency of tolling the Central Railroad-dissents decidedly, of course; yet so courteously that we are inclined to accord to its views the fullest and most courteous consideration. Here is the gist of The Journal's argument:

"Conceding as we do, that the argument [for tollion] ha

"Conceding as we do, that the argument [for tollion] has force, and that, the Central Road having in part accepted charters with that restriction, the imposition of tolls would be capitable, let us see what would be the effect of such imposition:
"First The New York and Brie Road, the Oswego, Syracuse and Binghamton, the Rome and Watertown, and the Ogdens largh Roads, carry freight new to and from New York as cheeg as the Central. We need scarcely ask The Transan what the effect of tolling the Central Road would be? That road woulded course hose the business aux THE STATE WOULD GET AN REVEXED. Or rather, all the revenue the State would get would be upon freight which the Central transports between Syracuse and New-York; and on this toil would be paid by the people of Onondas, Madison, Oneida, Otesco, Hergimer, Montgomery, Fultan, Schohnrie, and Schenectady, in the shape of a fax on their butter, cheese, Ac.

With tolls upon all our competing railroad, what is to be the effect, not upon the roads, for that is a secondary consideration, but upon the canals, upon the commerce of the City of New-York, and upon the prosperity of the State?

The City of Philadelphia is already our successful rivel for the business of Western Ohio, Michigan, &c., and of more southerly points of course. The Fernaylvania Central Railroad does husiness as cheep as the New York Central or the New-York and Eric. Mary land is our successful competitor, through her Canal and Hilmois, which true years ago scarcely knew, and never sought, any other channel thun the Eric Canal. New Orleans is new as good a four market as New York and the Massengia River is doding the saturprise of British copyralists, has expended \$40,000,000 in constructing a Grand Trunk Railway from Mourteal to the Lakes, by which passengers and freight can be transported from Boston and Portland to Moutreal, and from Mourteal to Detroit, Chicago, Milwankee, &c., as quick and as cheap as from New York to be same destinations.

"We bave, then, as competitors for the traffic of

or destinations, as competitors for the traffic of our Canals We bave, then, as competitors for the traffic of our Canals Roads, and for the business of our commercial metropolis, Pennsylvania Canals and Central Radicad, the Baltimore and o Canals and Radicad, and the Canada Radicads—we say apetitors, because they ask and all acous themselves as such, lidd for our business by offs ring to do the service for the same of offsee and freight. The rejudye length of the competing

ince is as follows:	nee fi
From New York to Cincinnati by Central Road	836
	m 8.10
	1997
	990
	-
rom New York to Chicago via Cleveland. rom New York to Chicago via Fort Wayne	920
rom New-York to Chicago via Bastimore and Ohio	913
from Portland to Detroit via Grand Trunk and Great	977
Western Great	867
	DOLL

Tribune Office, New-York.

"If what we have stated is substantially true—if business elsewhere and obtain no revenue—or if, by tolling all he reads, you turn travel, produce and merchandise to Philadelplia, to Boston, to Portland to Montreal and to Chabe, and the grade you turn travel, produce and merchandise to Philadelplia, to Boston, to Portland to Montreal and to Chabe, and the grade you can be calceble our relievable and allowed and transfer the steamers and ships of our commercial emposium to travel ports, we submit to the Legislators, to the City of New-York and especially to The New-York Tribune, whether the

policy advocated by that journal will protect the faterests of the

-We have thus given place to The Journal's argument, and to the greater portion of its entire article; for we wish that our readers shall see the full strength of the case against us, and we do not believe it can be made stronger than the foregoing. It all rests on the assumption that To impose Canal Tolls on the Central Railroad is to direct it its I reighting business almost if not entirely.

Is this the fact? Is it a reasonable presumption The Central Road did last year a Freighting business of nearly Four Millions of Dollars. All we ask is that it shall be so tolled that it shall contribute Half a Million per annum toward the com pletion of the Canals. Is it probable—is it possible -that its intelligent and capable managers will reject and repel a business of Four Millions per annum in order to avoid the payment to the State of Half a Million?

It seems to us that to state the question in this way is to answer it, and yet we are sure we state it fairly. The Central Road will not, cannot forego its Freighting business. Of course, it must offer to do it at such prices as will secure its continuance. Its customers will fairly say-" Your paying or not paying tolls is your own affair; we can only freight by your road if you carry as cheaply as any rival; if not, we go to that rival." Thus constrained, the Central would conclude to pocket the loss and advertise to carry Freight as cheap as any rival road, notwithstanding the Tolls.

Can there be any doubt of this? Who believes that a Road with Erastus Corning at one end and Dean Richmond at the other will run its freighttrairs a year without freight? We are perfectly willing that the rate of tolls on the Central be fixed at one-sixth (average) of its charges for transportation, believing that will yield at least Half a Million per annum to the State. Who believes that the Central will either decline freighting er minously advance its charges because of that eixth? Who believes that she will forego her own ive sixths in order to keep the State out of her ore-sixth? We believe it will continue to carry freight in the average as low as the Eric or any rival road, and charge the tolls to profit and loss. It short, we believe the Central ought to help the State in her present necessity, and that, if the Legislature has the courage and the wisdom to require it, she will help-that she will not be able to avoid it, nor to throw off the burden upon others Nay: we feel a strong conviction that The Journal if it will look a little more carefully into the matter, will see that we are not in error on this point.

The Hon, William D. Bishop, a Lecompton M. C. from Connecticut, has made a speech in the House on the question of the day, which we trust has received a general circulation among the voters of that State, in view of her Election next Monday. Though correspondents have spoken of this effort, we must give our readers a further touch of its

Mr. Bishop professes to review the Kansas trouble, and set forth the right and wrong of the matter. In regard to all such statements, one all but infallible touchstone may be applied-Does he begin at the beginning? Any man with a tongue in his head may make his own side look plausible by beginning in the middle of the case, or wherever may be most convenient. Hear Mr. Bishop:

"In discussing the question of the admission of Kanass under the Lecompton Constitution, I deem it unnecessary to go say further back than February, 1857, when provision was made by the Territorial Legislature for the election of delegates to form a Constitution.

-That is to say-knowing and admitting that the Free-State men refused to vote at that election primarily because the Legislature which ordered it was the offspring of invasion, violence and wholesale ballot box stuffing-in other words, no Legislature of Kansas, but an imposture and usurpationhe coolly puts that all aside as of no moment, be cause Mr. Buchanan was chosen President over Col. Fremont, the favorite of the Free-State men of Kansas, in 1856! Nor does he deign to take notice of the fact that a partial and invidious Registry, never required before nor since, was prescribed by the Missouri-made Legislature for that Convention Election only, and that thereby the Free State men were absolutely precluded from voting. But how could we expect Mr. Bishop to pay any regard to the essential facts? If he were to do this, it were far better for his side that he should not have tried to speak at all.

Having once fully resolved to set facts at defiance, Mr. B. naturally warms to his work as he proceeds. Hear him:

proceeds. Hear him:

"Have not the people [of Kanese] had a full and fair opportunity to form such a Constitution as they wanted? Has any deception been practiced upon them? Were they not told in advaries by the President of the United States, were they not told
by Gov. Walker and Socretary Station, that the law of the Legisinture providing for the election of Delegates was idmiting upon
them. Were they not told that the Constitution framed by
those Delgates would be recognized by the party in power?
Were they not them initial, weged, implemed when, by Gov.
Walker, to vote for those Delegates! Were they not promised
full protection? Were they not warned of the consequences in
case they declined to vote? Were they not scarned and to delude
to them for their adoption or rejection? Ac., &c.

Of course, Mr. Bishop has forgotten, or never carefully read, the history which he here distorts so flippantly. He has forgotten that Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, his instructions to Walker, and of course Walker's fifteen or twenty speeches based thereon are all full of pledges that the Constitution then to be formed at Lecempton should be fully and fairly submitted to the People of Kansas, er else the Executive would do his utmost to have it rejected. The facts are as notorious as Mr. Buchanan's election, yet Mr. Bishop has misread or forgotten them. But, in such a state of heedlessness or ignorance, had he any right to make a

speech on the subject ? We can give space to but one more point-one on which ignorance cannot save Mr. Bishop from the condemnation of treating a great public question dishonestly. He professes to give the genealegy and history of the Lecompton Constitution. et omits all allusion to the fact that the last Territorial Legislature of Kansas, elected under the uthority which he insists on as legitimate and exclusive, submitted the Lecompton Constitution fully and fairly to the whole People of Kansas at an election held on the 4th of January last, and that it was then and there rejected by a Free-State majority of more than Ten Thousand. This was the very first and only chance ever accorded to the People of Kansas to vote against that Constitution under any authority whatever. The Convention only allowed a vote for or against a particular form of establishing Slavery, but required every vote to be cast for the Constitution itself. In this way, they forced a vote of Six Thousand in all for their Constitution, fully half of which has since been legally proved fraudulent. Against this stands a vote of more than Ten Thousand against the Constitutiona vote not mere y returned, but actually case by legal Kansas voters. In the light of this truth what becomes of Mr. Bishop's charge that the Free-State men refused to fote and thus allowed the Constitution to be adopted by default? Must

he not know better ! So with his charge that the Republicans, in and

out of Kansas, want to keep the question open for 1860. Mr. B. must know that the first Constitution ever framed in Kansas was framed by the Free-State party, and by them presented to Congress two years ago. Every Republican in both Houses voted to accept it; and had one-third of the Democrate concurred, the whole question would have been settled before the last Presidential Election. If they had been willing to let the People of Kansas say whether they would have this (Topeka) Constitution or not, we should have gladly closed with them on that proposition. Now the Ten Thousand electors who voted to reject the Lecompton Constitution bave just, under an act of the late Territorial Legislature, chosen another Constitutional Convention, which is now at work framing a Constitution at Leavenworth. That Constitution will doubtless be submitted to Congrees within three weeks. We Republicans are willing to submit the whole matter in issue to a fair and honest vote of the legal voters of Kansas under the Nebrasks act. Let the Lecompton and this new Leavenworth Constitution be submitted to them side by side, and let the majority determine under which Constitution Kansas shall be at once admitted. Why is not this fair? Why is it opposed ! Why does Mr. Bishop, in pettifogging the case of Lecompton, find it necessary to ignore both ends of the history of Kansas and grossly misrepresent the middle? Why, indeed, but because that case is so abom nably bad that sophistry will not serve it without a liberal admixture of positive

The Earl of Derby lately announced in his place in the House of Lords, in relation to the recent British and French occupation of Canton, his hope that the idea of territorial aggrandizement, "beyond "that security which is absolutely necessary for " the mainterance of the peaceful relations of commerce," would never enter the head of any British Minister. Yet it would hardly be safe to take this declaration as quite conclusive as to the policy of the British in China, or, even if we did receive it in that character, to conclude from it that territorial aggrandizement is not, after all, the most probable result, if not the real object, of the pending operations. We are to consider, in the first place, that the present war against China was not commenced nor favored by the present British Prime Minister. He warmly opposed the policy of commencing that war-an opposition, doubtless, founded in part on his objection to territorial aggrandizement in that quarter-an aggrandizement which, if not the immediate and openly-arowed object of the war, he might easily foresee would become its final aim and result. Not only had the Earl of Derby no hand in commencing this war, but there s also every political probability for believing that his Ministry will not last long enough to enable him, though ever so desirous of it, to bring the rupture with the Chinese to a conclusion; so that, after all, the opinions which he expresses upon this subject, as they did not prevent the commencement of hostilities, so they can hardly be set down as likely to control their prosecution or to decide their termination.

Still more than this, the Earl of Derby himself. while seeming to deprecate in emphatic terms the policy of territorial aggrandizement in China, yet opens at the same time as wid; a door for it as the most determined advocate of that policy could possibly desire. He does not repudiate in toto the policy of territorial acquisition in China. He only hopes it will not extend "beyond that security "which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance "of the penceful relations of commerce," Now, it was through this very door of "the maintenance "of the peaceful relations of commerce," that the English East India Company a hundred years ago entered upon the conquest of India -- a conquest which, from the acquisition of ground upon which to place forts for the protection of their factories. has gradually extended over such vast territoriesaggrandizements not pursued, so at least the English have always maintained, in any spirit of domination or conquest, but forced upon them, against their inclinations and in spit, of themselves, by the necessity of their position as traders These acquisitions, so they aver, became, one after the other, "absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the peaceful relations of commerce. the only choice left them being that of allowing themselves to be excluded from the trade of the country, or of maintaining themselves in it

as conquerors. Under the exception admitted by Lord Derby, as wide a career would seem to be opened for British conquest in China as in India; nor is it very easy to see any limit short of the entire subjection of the whole empire-a subjection like that which now extends over India-at which the "absolute necessity" of territorial aggrandizement "for the "maintenance of the peaceful relations of com-"merce," can stop. The maintenance of these "peaceful relations of commerce" was made the occasion of the opium war and of the territorial agerandizement of Great Britain by the acquisition of Horg Kong. The maintenance of these same peaceful relations has been made the occasion of the new war against China and of the occupation of Canton. It is but reasonable to suppose that with the extension of the points of contact between the British and the Chinese, "the absolute necessity for "the maintenance of the peaceful relations of com-"merce" will constantly press them on, as in India to new territorial aggrandizements, very soon converting, as in India, the peaceful relations of commerce into occasions for a protracted and continuous war, of which there appears no termination except in unlimited conquest. Even territoria occupation and the assumption of government, to judge from the example of India, does not afford any security that the military operations shall at length give way to the peaceful relations of commerce. The late Indian revolt affords new proof that what is obtained by the sword must be kept by the sword, and how difficult, if not impossible, it is to base peaceful relations upon mere military superiority.

The peaceful relations of commerce afford pleasant topic of declamation, and may serve alike with the British public and with us to sugar the pil of taxation and expenditure, and to quiet tender consciences. Yet, after all, we cannot help believing that the territorial aggrandizements of which India has been the scene, and the popularity in England of the pending aggressive war against the Chirese, grow not so much out of any commercia views as out of the same fillibustering propensity which stimulates among us schemes for the regen eration of Central America, the liberation of Cuba and the Americanization of Mexico. And what tends to confirm us in this opinion is, that the same American journals from which these fillibustering schemes of our own receive the greatest counte nance and encouragement look with decided favor on the operations of the British in China, and express no little vexation that our Government has declined to have a finger in the Chinese pie. Nor is this sympathy unreciprocated, for the same British journals which are the warmest advocates of the British aggressive policy in China, cast from time to time glances of encouragement upon our American fillibusters, and make a parade of good-will and generosity by ostentatiously resigning to us the protectorate of Mexico-on condition, however, that the payment of the British Mexican debt shall stand first in the list of things to be done by us in our character of protectors and regenerators.

As an offset to the declamations against the Chinese, and as to the necessity of compelling them by force to maintain with the nations of the West the peaceful relations of commerce, which find their way occasionally irto our American newspapers. we would call attention to an opinion on the subject given by the late Commodore Perry. His experience in the Eastern seas, and the success with which he conducted the opening of peaceful relations of commerce with Japan, caused his opinion to be asked by the Government previously to the appointment of Mr. Reid as Commissioner to China. The following is an extract from a letter which he wrote in reply, new published for the first time:

" My opition is that the Chinese have been quite as

"My opinion is that the Chinese have been quite as much 'sinned against as sinning;' their laws are daily violated by foreigners, especially in the smuggling of opinm, and it is not unusual to set at open defiance the decrees of the Empire. Claiming to be more civilized and more honest than these people, we should set them the example of good faith: but how different is the course of England and the United States!—contantly violating their laws, yet prompt to chastise the lightest wrorg perpetrated by them.

"However deceifful the Chinese may be, so are all Estern people, and the true way of rendering nugatory their studied duplicity is to assume a course of action the very opposite of their crooked and lying palicy; to have no disguise or concealment; to conform scrupulously to all the, obligations of treaties, and in order to conciliate their confidence, to bear patiently with their national prejudices and peculiarities when they do not conflict with our perfect independency of action; to demand nothing of them that shall not be reasenable, and to presecute these demands when once

section: to demand nothing of them that shall not be trass nable, and to presecute these demands when once made with pertinacious obstinancy, but in a spirit of justice and kindness.

"The higher classes of this nation are sagacious and well educated, and, in my belief, are open to gen-erous impulses and convictions, but they must be approached courteously, and not, as has been too often the case, with overhearing insolence."

And again, a few weeks before his death, the Commodore thus expressed himself in a private letter to a gentleman in this city:

"Since the termination of serious hostilities in India, the English will have left them the means of prosecut-ing the war in China, which, if carried on with fire and sword, will, I apprehend, cost more than it will come to.

"Proffers of conciliation, backed by an imposing caval force in the immediate vicinity of Pekin, will in my opinion do more to bring about a satisfactory result than slaughtering and destroying."

Whatever other objections we have made to the conduct of our public affairs by those now in power at Washington, we have always warmly approved the resolution of our Government not to be drawn in to take a part in the hostilities which the British are now waging in China; hostilities which, if they lead at all-a theory which we very much doubtto any extension of the peaceful relations of commerce with the Chinese, can only do so as a consequence of territorial occupation, which, laying aside all considerations of its justice and humanity, will cost, we suspect, to all the nations engaged in it, a great deal more than it will come to.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCRES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

om Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30, 1858. The Democratic Committee appointed to confer on Lecompton met last night at the Representatives Hall in the Capitol. The Lecomptonites made no proposition. Mr. English, of Indians, on behalf of the Anti-Lecomptonites, offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the admission of Kansas is upon the fundamental condition that the people now have, and may at all times exercise, the right of altering, amend-ing, or changing their Constitution at pleasure. The Lecomptonites opposed this vehemently and

roted it down. The conference consequently broke up in a row, leaving the Anti-Lecomptonites more hostile than ever to Lecompton.

From a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30, 1858.

The conferences last night and to-day of the Democratic joint Committee on Kansas, failed to approach, much less effect a compromise. Propositions to certify a Free-State Legislature and State officers of Kansas, to provide for changing the Constitution, to amend Crittenden's substitute, and others equally moderate, were declined, and no overture from the Lecompton side was made. An intimation was thrown out that the Senate bill must be the basis of any arrangement. These failures produced manifest dissatisfaction

and Mr. English eignified an intention this morning to resume his former position, and hold it without further attempts at conciliation. Secretary Cobb was in the House at 3 o'clock

conferring with Mr. Stephens, and both left, looking disconsolate. The President, understanding that Mr. Dewart had receded, has appointed an interview with him

to-morrow morning. To-day the Anti-Lecompton forces could cast 121 votes without mistake, and they expect to do

so on Thursday, when Mr. Stephens will be allowed to take up the Senate bill and to proceed with his programme. Every probability now is that the vote on the

passage of the bill will be increased after engrafting Critterden's amendment. Plenty are willing to take shelter from the Northern storm. Mr. Winter Davis perfectly annihilated all legal

pretexts arged by the Administration justifying Lecompton, in one of the clearest and most convincing arguments yet made in the House. The Democratic caucus has just adjourned. They

resolved to stand by the Senate bill, several Southern members objecting to its amendments, as involving intervention. Mr. Garnett of Virginia led the discussion on the Administration side, and Mr. Horace F. Clark on the Anti-T compton side. This result kills Lecompton bey and the prospect of recovery. Victory perches on the banner of the Opposition The Democratic members look gloomy and feel worse; they would have tried medifications, but developments to-day gave no promise of success: hence they preferred defeat on the straight-out test. for the sake of their record in the South. The fate of the Administration is now sealed.

The Senate had a long Executive session on the District appointments. It was mainly confined to Mr. Selden's case. Mr. Benjamin showed in a conclusive speech that he subscribed \$5,000 in the broken bank of Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co., while other partners contributed \$35,000 in worth less bonds of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal for capital. Within eighteen months Mr. Selden drew out \$5 000 worth of profit, and sold his interest for \$ 10,000, leaving his name in the firm for a consideration; though subsequently objecting to me issue of notes. Mesers. Bayard, Cameron, Bright and others spoke adversely, but Mr. Hale urgently in his favor. The vote was 23 Year to 13 Name Two-thirds of the Republicans were absent. One argument, employed effectually for the confirmation, was that gamblers had bet largely on his rejection; this ruse deceived several innocents. The other District nominees were confirmed without . division.

division.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 30, 1853.

The anti-Lecompton Democrats met at a late hour last night to hear the report of the Caucus Committee of ten on their part, who had just been in consultation with the Lecomptanities.

They reported that nothing could be done, and that no propositions were made of any kind which could be accepted. The auti-Lecompton Committee men wern authorized to present the Crittenden amendment a little modified, as a proposition, but it was not accepted, and their other propositions shared a like fate.

It is represented that there was good feeling and perfect unity among the Anti-Lecomptonites. They think that Mr. English has been wronged by the imputations in the newspapers, on his good faith is tendering the olive branch to other Democrats, and that he will stand by the Crittenden amendment.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House to-night was fully attended. The Sonate Kansas till was discussed in good temper by both Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. No amendments were suggested to that measure. Finally a resolution was adopted, deciding to vote on the bill as it came from the Senate. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Clark of New-York said that he did not feel himself bound by the action of the caucus, and Mr. Marshall of Himos retired, saying that that was no place for him. He was followed out by nearly all the Anti-Lecompt in Democrats. These who remained did not indicate the course they intended to pursue.

All the Republican members have agreed on their policy; they will first endesver to get a vote on the rejection of the Kansas bill, and then move to by that

All the Republican members have agreed on their policy; they will first endeaver to get a vote on the rejection of the Kansas bfll, and then move to lay that vote on the table. In the event that they do not enceed, they will then vote with all other Auti-Leoomptonites for the Critiendeu Ameadment.

The Senate in Executive Session to day confirmed the nominations of Philip Barton Key, as District Attorney; Wim. Selden, as Marchall. Win. Jones, as Postmaster, and Wim. Flinn, as Navy Agent—all for the District of Columbia: also John Mogna, as Postmaster at St. Louis, and Major McMicken as Consul at Acspulco.

The House to-day was officially informed, in response to a resolution, that the Secretary of Warhad set aside and annulled the sale of the Military Reservation at Fort Ripley, the lands having been sold for from one to twenty cents an acre.

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order chang-

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order changing the uniform of the army. The cap now worn is to be superceded by a felt hat, differing in trimming for the various grades. The change also extends to the pantaloons and coat, and is confined to the trimmings of the latter and the stripe of the former. The uniform trowsers for both officers and men is of a dark blue cloth. The Sibley tents will hereafter be used. a Dispatches dated Colorado River, Jan. 28, from Lieut. Beale, in command of Fort Defiance Wagon Road, have been received. He was on his homeward journey. The camels were working as satisfactorily journey. The camels were working as satisfactorily as ever, and did not seem to suffer the slightest from the extreme cold of the weather. Lieut, Beele ex-

XXXVih CONGRESS First Session.

pected to report in person to the Secretary of War early this menth, but he has not yet arrived.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 30, 1858.

Nothing of interest took place during the morning hour, except the presentation by Mr. Doolittie of the joint resolution of the Wisconsia Legislature is favor of the admission of Minnesota.

Considerable time was obscupied in amending the bill valuing the lands required for the Washington Aqueduct, when it was passed.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. HALE moved that instead of the Minnesota bill being taken up, the Senate go into Executive Session on the appointment of the Marshal for the District of Columbia, saying it was a shame that the Government wheels of the District should be stopped.

stopped.

Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) presented petitions from citizens of New-York in favor of granting the public lands to actual settlers.

A communication from the Secretary of War recommending the printing of 1,500 copies of Emory's Explorations for a wagon road from Fort Defiance to California, was referred to the Committee on Public printing. Mr. HUNTER (Va.) offered a resolution instruction

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) offered a resolution institution the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Foundry of Alexandris, Va., which was adopted.

An adverse report was made upon the petition of certain sailers of the steam frigate Missouri for remuneration for the loss of clothing burned with that ship at Gibraitar in 1843

A report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution heretofore adopted, says that the Department has no information respecting the massacre of emigrants at Meadow Mountain, Utah Territory, and consequently has taken no steps to punish the offend-

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) introduced an important bill in relation to the public printing, which provides for the correction of the great abuses under the present system of printing. When a large document is ordered

which first receives it, is required to print it for both Houses, and the composition in such cases is only to be paid for once. No document, report, or other matter to be printed until all the manuscript is completed. The bill also reduces the prices.

No legislative business was transacted in the Senate to-day. Adjourned. orinter of either branch of Co

CORRECTION.—An error was made in resterday's Senate report. It was Mr. Houston, net Mr. Polk, who regarded the Constitution of Minnesota as not republican, because it gives allens the right to vote. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The Chair (Mr. B. ock) said that 25 gentlemen desired to express their views on the Kansas question. As only two days were to elapse before the bill would be taken up, he thought it proper to state the fact, in order that Members might govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. SANDIDGE (La.) spoke for an hour in defense of Southern society and institutions.

Mr. WALBRIDGE (Mich.) made a speech in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

position to the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. LEIDY (Pa.) made a speech in favor of the

Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS (Md.) argued that there should be an enabling act, and that there was no legal authority vested in the Territorial Legislature to authorize the formation of a State Government. He was astonished that the President adduced the admission of Kaussa under the Lecompton Constitution as the shortest way to settle the difficulty. Was it not known that the first Legislature was usurped? and that the people, from that day to this, refused to recognize the laws emanating from the Territorial Legislature, having had no opportunity to express their opinion on the laws which were to govern them, and been prevented by the minority, backed by the military power? Under such circumstances, he believed that the people of Maryland would resist, and that the people of Kaussa ought to resist, and if better counsel shall not prevail, turn out any Legislature which may attempt to force a Constitution upon them. We ought to suppose that they will resist. We ought not to drive them on to a mad revolutionary course, but to et them pursue the peaceful course they are inclined to follow. Give them an opportunity of expressing their will as to the laws under which they are to live. Whether they present themselves with a Constitution with or without Slavery, allow them to come in a proper form and at a proper time, and theu admit them into the confederacy of States.

Mr. CLAY (Ky.) advocated the Lecompton Constitution. He regarded Slavery as the foundation of all this difficulty, and in the course of his remarks denied that his father was the author of the Missouri Com-Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS (Md.) argued that there should be an

tution. He regarded Slavery as the foundation of all this difficulty, and in the course of his remarks denied that his father was the author of the Missouri Com-

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio), in reply to a remark of

Mr. Clay in condemnation of the course of Northern men, read an extract from Henry Clay's speech in 1827 against the extension of Slavery. Mr. CLAY doubted not but that Mr. Campbell had quoted correctly from the speech; but he would tel him that his father, believing that the Missouri Com promise was no longer operative, gave us something better, which was the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the Territories, leaving the

people to form their own institutions.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he learned in boyhood his first lessons from Henry Clay, and acting upnor the principle announced by that distinguished statesman, that Slavery ought not to be extended over free territory, he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. CLAY regretted that Mr. Campbell had used Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did it with re-

spect.
Mr. CLAY thanked the gentleman. Ever since be arrived at manhood, attempts had been made to put him down in his father's name. The effort failed in Kentucky, and he hoped to sustain himself in his pres-ent position and everywhere else.

Mr. CAMPBELL disavowed any disposition to put